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The Meaning of ΓΑΡ. By GENEVA MISENER. Chicago dissertation. Privately printed, 1904. Pp. 75.

This monograph was written to prove the thesis that "all of (*sic*) the meanings of γάρ are derivatives, more or less remote, of the reason-idea which it primarily conveyed, and that they may be assigned to the four following categories, (A) causal, (B) explicative, (C) motivating, (D) confirmatory" (p. 12). "Admitting that it is in form derived from γε and ἄρα," Miss Misener holds that "the time of its formation so antedates literary Greek, that all consciousness of its origin was certainly lost before the time of Homer" (p. 10). Chapters two to five deal respectively with γάρ in declarative sentences, γάρ anticipatory, γάρ in questions, and ἄλλὰ γάρ. In declarative sentences γάρ is shown to be causal, explicative, motivating, or confirmatory; anticipatory γάρ is catalogued as causal, motivating, or explicative; γάρ in questions is either confirmatory, justifying, motivating, explanatory, or transitional; and the uses of ἄλλὰ γάρ are classed under three heads, the first of which is subdivided into three species, the second into four, and the third into five, the fifth of which latter is again sub-subdivided into (a) and (b), of which (a) by sub-sub-sub-division becomes (α'), (β'), (γ'), (δ').

Truly, an analysis to have pleased the heart of Aristotle! To rest me, I turn to Apollodorus and construct a family-tree of the descendants of Οἰρανός and Γῆ. No guilty γάρ can have escaped. Were it not for the footnotes packed with further examples, one might infer that a separate pigeon-hole had been provided for every γάρ in the extant literature. Though evidently much exact thinking has been put into it, yet to me the classification seems often fictitious; the carver not always to have hit the joints. For example, there is surely no organic distinction between γάρ in declarative clauses and γάρ anticipatory; and even Miss Misener herself, in her treatment of confirmatory γάρ in declarative sentences, admits four times over that it "approaches," or "fuses," or "intermingles," or "blends" with the causal γάρ and the explanatory γάρ. It is, indeed, a fluid particle, no more to be fenced into garden-plots than water that flows over submerged fields.

It is a pity that the candidate did not use her rich material to prove the antithesis of her thesis, viz., that from corroborative γάρ ("indeed," "in fact") sprang the causal use "for." This would have been in accord with the general history of all logical conjunctions, as οὖν, ἄλλὰ, or the English "indeed" (for which see Murray's *Dictionary*.) Though I fear the dissertation contributes little to the sum of human knowledge, having to defend the ἡττων λόγος, yet the sum of the candidate's knowledge has been certainly enlarged, tested, and not found wanting. And her argument for an ellipse in ἄλλὰ γάρ is the clearest I know.

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